

12132. Adulteration and misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. Atlanta Cotton Oil Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$150 and costs. (F. & D. No. 17777. I. S. No. 3385-v.)

On November 17, 1923, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Atlanta Cotton Oil Co., a corporation, Atlanta, Ga., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about December 28, 1922, from the State of Georgia into the State of North Carolina, of a quantity of cottonseed meal which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "100 Lbs. Good Cottonseed Meal Guaranteed Analysis Ammonia 7.00% Protein 36.00% Manufactured By Atlanta Cotton Oil Co. Atlanta, Ga."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained 6.38 per cent of ammonia and 32.81 per cent of protein.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a product inferior to good cottonseed meal, to wit, a product deficient in protein and ammonia, had been substituted for good cottonseed meal, which the said article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Good Cottonseed Meal Guaranteed Analysis Ammonia 7.00% Protein 36.00%," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, regarding the said article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, were false and misleading, in that they represented that the said article was good cottonseed meal and that it contained not less than 7 per cent of ammonia and not less than 36 per cent of protein, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was good cottonseed meal and that it contained not less than 7 per cent of ammonia and not less than 36 per cent of protein, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not good cottonseed meal but was a product inferior to good cottonseed meal, to wit, a product deficient in ammonia and protein, and did contain less than 7 per cent of ammonia and less than 36 per cent of protein, to wit, approximately 6.38 per cent of ammonia and approximately 32.81 per cent of protein.

On March 8, 1924, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$150 and costs.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

12133. Adulteration of chloroform. U. S. v. 90 Tin Packages of Chloroform for Anesthesia. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 16445. I. S. No. 9532-t. S. No. E-3973.)

On June 21, 1922, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 90 tin packages of chloroform for anesthesia, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York, N. Y., May 18, 1922, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Georgia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was turbid, upon evaporation it left a foreign odor, and it contained hydrochloric acid, impurities decomposable by sulphuric acid, and chlorinated decomposition products.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it was sold under and by a name, to wit, chloroform, recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said Pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation.

On March 11, 1924, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*